

# Hawaiian Gazette

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VOL. XXXVII, No. 20.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE N. 2366.

## ANOTHER MYSTERY Man With His Head Smashed Found in Harbor.

(From Monday's daily.)

Following closely upon the heels of the Lubeck mystery comes another mystery of a startlingly similar nature and one which promises to be equally hard for the police to unravel.

The scene of the present sensation as in the case of the dark tragedy of Herman Lubeck, lies along the Waikiki end of the waterfront, and hardly a stone's throw from the spot where on December 1 of last year, the body of the German watchman was found floating near the piles of the Channel wharf.

Yesterday about noon a native named Moe Kane noticed a dead body floating near the stern of the transport Warren, which is lying alongside Naval wharf No. 2. He procured a boat and attaching a rope to the body, towed it to Brewer's wharf, where it was taken out of the water. Meanwhile the police were notified and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was speedily on hand. The body was then taken to the morgue and a coroner's jury empanelled, consisting of Sam Chillingworth, William Smith, P. Flynn, D. Rane, H. Gumpfer, H. M. Ayres.

After the jury had viewed the remains they were dismissed until 8 o'clock tonight, when an inquest will be held.

The dead man was medium height and of stout build, and was a haole, though decomposition had turned the face almost black. The hands were white enough, however, to show that he was neither native nor a colored man. His hair was brown and a stubble red mustache was upon his upper lip.

The dead man wore a dark suit, with a small check, heavy, well worn shoes, a belt that might have done duty as a trunk strap, a woolen shirt and a black tie. The coat was tightly buttoned over the chest, as was the coat found on the body of Herman Lubeck.

On the back of the right hand was a large star tattooed in black and red. On the third finger of the left hand was a cheap gold ring in which was set a single amethyst.

Marks of violence were found upon the body. There was an incised wound on the third finger of the left hand and a terrible wound near the left temple, which looked as if it might have been inflicted with some heavy, blunt instrument. The general appearance of the body was that of a seafaring man, and his clothes were the kind usually worn by sailors in port. The body had probably been in the water three or four days.

The police got quickly to work on the case, for it so closely resembled that of Herman Lubeck as to excite suspicion that the parties responsible for one knew something about the other. All day long the local detectives headed by David Kaapa, pursued their investigation and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth himself was engaged on the case until late last night. Up to midnight, however, the police were practically where they started, and seemingly baffled on account of being unable to discover the identity of the dead man.

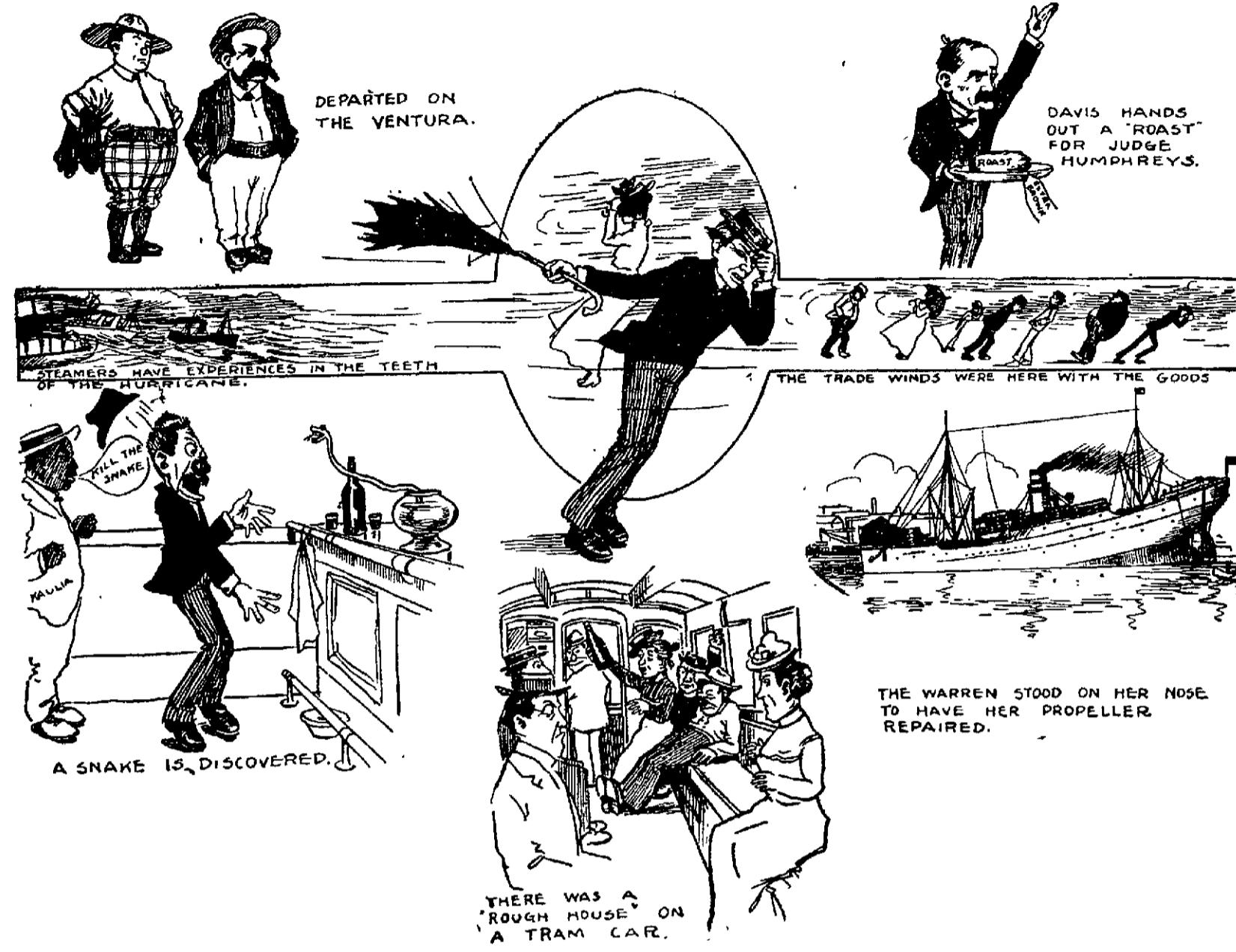
During the afternoon an Advertiser reporter who was dispatched to the scene of the finding of the body, and went over to the transport Warren to see some friends, and while on board casually asked if they had heard of the body being found. They said they had, and one of them remarked that a few days ago one of the waiters named Perry had mentioned that he had observed something suspicious on Navy wharf No. 1, early last Thursday morning when he saw three men dump something heavy into the water.

The reporter asked if he could see Perry, and his request being granted, Perry, who is a well informed, intelligent man, made the following statement:

"Last Thursday morning about 1:30 I left my bunk and came on deck standing nearly opposite the stern of the collier Alexander, which lies at the next wharf to the Warren. At the end of the wharf was a coal barge with a load of coal on it, waiting, I think, for the transport Meade. Presently I heard people talking on the barge, but did not pay much attention to them until I heard a splash as of some one falling into the water, and looking saw two men running along the wharf toward the street. A third man remained on the barge for a minute or so, and then he too walked down the wharf. The distance between the barge and where I was standing was about 40 yards. One of the men who ran away had white pants on; he and the other runners were short men. The man on the barge was a short man. When I heard the splash I looked and saw lots of phosphorus where the water had been disturbed. Afterwards, all was perfectly still."

After listening to Perry's story the reporter walked over to the coal barge, which still lay undisturbed at the end of the wharf. On the coal lay a couple of old coats, one black and the other blue. At the end of the barge further from the wharf was a rope which partially hung over the side.

## PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



## MAY UNITE ON A DEMOCRAT KONA MEN MAY SECURE MONEY

no political advantage in making a hard fight at this time, as it would simply take the time and money of the leaders, while the recompense for the man who would make the race would be nil. Eliminate the advantage which might come from the winning of the election, and there would be neither party spending any money, which would be saved for the fall campaign.

The subject was placed before Secretary Fisher, of the Republican Territorial committee, and he said that he thought this would afford a way out of the matter, as the two parties might

thereby agree to the conditions and elect some good man, who would be non-partisan in his feelings, as between the two great parties in the field. The absence of rivalry would reduce the fight to a love feast, and there would be no dissipation of energy for a purpose which was not worth the expenditure.

L. A. Andrews said that he would certainly consider any such a proposal seriously, and that in his opinion it would afford a way out of the dilemma, for there are several men in the parties who would be acceptable to both sides. For his part, he said, he believed that there might be such an understanding, and that the result would be well worth the time for its being worked out.

The committee, on the part of the Republicans, appointed for the purpose of taking care of the matters of the Fourth District, is composed of Chairman Gear, J. D. McVeigh and L. A. Andrews, while the Home Rulers are

in the hands of Jonah Kalanianaole, Senator Kalauokalani, Carlos Long, W. F. Erving and John Emmanuel.

Stockholders of Kona Plantation are hopeful that they will now be able to make arrangements which will permit the estate to be operated. The discharge of the receiver gives to the stockholders a week in which to arrange for the payment of the fees allowed, and the negotiations which are now going forward have for their object the securing of an assignment of all claims against the plantation, so that there may be an arrangement effected which will permit the estate to be run without paying the heavy bills which are now outstanding.

The receiver figured that there would be in the neighborhood of \$25,000 paid out at once, to secure the running of the mill and the shipment of the cane.

This would go in about the following sums: For the railroad, \$60,000; for payments to planters under contracts, \$40,000; for wire rope conveyors or trolleys, \$10,000; for rolling stock, \$10,000; for incidents, \$5,000. It is the expectation that these claims may be materially reduced by the agreement of the creditors to permit them to lie without pressing for the payment.

The stockholders of the company who advised the placing of the case in the hands of the court, are of opinion that the statement of the judge that he would not agree to any slate, and that he was not consulted, but that the creditors were trying to run him, must be attributed to lack of memory. One of the stockholders said yesterday that the judge had been approached and asked what he thought of S. M. Damon for the place of receiver, and that the answer was that he was the very man for the place, and that there was such an air of truth in the statement that the interlocutor subsequently made this statement that there could be no slip up in the matter.

It is said that it was on the strength of such assertions that the agents and large stockholders brought the suit, and they are now delighted to have the matter out of the hands of the court, for they do not think it will be permitted to fall.

There will be meetings today between the creditors and their attorneys and an effort will be made to make the final catching up of an agreement.

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Hilo Shipping Notes.

The Helen Brewer will load sugar for Delaware Breakwater.

The Fall of Clyde, which cleared for San Francisco February 28th, did not leave until Monday, March 2d, on account of heavy weather outside.

That there was a hoodoo aboard the Roderick Dhu, which holds the fast-sailing record, is almost a certainty. The passengers have not as yet decided who was the guilty party.

The Roderick Dhu which arrived Sunday evening, 24 days from San Francisco, had head winds and successive calms almost the entire trip. The last three days were more favorable and she bowled along on steamer schedule.

The ship Fort George, Captain McClure, en route to Port Pirie, Australia, from Chehalis, Wash., has not been heard from or spoken by any ship, although over 150 days out. Captain McClure was in command of the Iolani when lost between Hilo and San Francisco. He is a brother-in-law of Captain H. E. Seale.

The late E. C. Macfarlane made a will shortly before his last departure from Honolulu, but it will not be opened until after the funeral services.

Mrs. Macfarlane will return with the wife and make her home in this city with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Macfar-

## COURT LETS GO OF KONA

### Pays His Respects to Bankers and Paupers.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The decree of dismissal of the Kona Sugar Co. receivership was made by Judge Humphreys yesterday afternoon, carrying with it an order for the sale of the plantation to satisfy the expenditures already made and a fee of \$1,000. The bill is not dismissed and the receiver discharged until this has been done, though it is conceded to be a mere formality. Judge Humphreys in granting the order asked by M. W. McChesney & Son and the various defendants in the suit, took occasion to make a severe attack upon S. M. Damon personally and bankers and plantation men in general. In his remarks he showed plainly what had all along been charged, that his reason for refusing to appoint Mr. Damon as receiver was not a legal one; but because he thought Mr. Damon had been trying to dictate whom the court should appoint.

In the morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. Hankey, for the plaintiffs in the case, presented his application for a dismissal of the case, which was granted without argument. Then the court turned fiercely upon the attorneys in the case and delivered himself of a scathing attack upon the business community generally. Mr. Hankey attempted to reply. He was curiously silenced by the court, with the remark that the case was closed, and he didn't wish to hear anything further.

In the afternoon the accounts and final report of Receiver Wunderberg were presented by his attorney, Mr. Dillon, and approved by the court. The total amount was \$5,072.69 and the fee the court allowed for the expenditure of this amount, and the two week's stewardship was one thousand dollars. The order made by the court decrees that Kona plantation shall be advertised to be sold ten days after March 15th, to pay the expenses incurred by the receiver and the fee allowed by the court, unless everything has been paid in the meantime.

#### PETITION FOR DISMISSAL

...of the court. F. W. Hankey presented the motion for dismissal of the receivership, reading the following affidavit in support of it:

Territory of Hawaii, Island of Oahu, First Judicial Circuit—ss:

J. M. McChesney, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is one of the complainants in the above entitled action, and makes this affidavit on behalf of himself and all the other complainants; that he is informed and believes that the receiver appointed in said action is and will be unable to conserve the property of the Kona Sugar Company, Limited, defendant, and intends to immediately direct and order the discharge of all employees of said company except those necessary to safeguard and preserve the personal and movable property of said company; that the growing crop of sugar on the plantation operated by said company and with reference to which said receiver has made to the honorable court his report, cannot be harvested or preserved in whole or in part without the labor of the employees of the said company now or at last advised received by affiant upon said property and subject to and under the direction of said receiver; upon information and belief your affiant further says that the said receiver in the exercise of what seems to him to be the only action he can take, and for the reason that he cannot secure the necessary funds for carrying on the said plantation or harvesting said crop of sugar intends to order and direct the discharge immediately of all help and employees except the caretakers aforesaid; that if said order is made by the receiver the result will be the departure from the said plantation of the laborers, and as your affiant believes, the impossibility, in the present condition of the labor market, of securing under any circumstances labor to harvest or preserve said crop, your affiant further saith that it is his information and belief that if this action continue in court it will be impossible to harvest, preserve or save for the benefit of plaintiffs or the defendant or the creditors of said Kona Sugar Company, Limited, defendant, any of the crop of sugar now growing, and that the present condition of the money market is such that if, upon the hearing of the issues in this action, or before or afterwards, the property or assets of said Kona Sugar Company, Limited, defendant, are sold at a forced or public or private sale, the plaintiff, defendant, bondholders and creditors, will be unable to realize any appreciable proportion of their just claims, and that those creditors who have preference by reason of being holders of bonds will be advantaged thereby beyond plaintiffs and all other creditors of the said Kona Sugar Company, Limited, affiant further alleges from his own knowledge and with that the complainants are willing and hereby express their willingness, to waive and release so far as this action is concerned, any and every equitable or other right or claim of right to a lien or preference upon the growing crops or other property of the said defendant, or indebtedness whatever, save and except such as may be represented by bonds held by the said complainants, and concerning this action as to all claims of whatever nature, character or kind and affiant further says

sented by him at any time during the progress of that meeting.

"3 That as the National Banking Act does not require a majority of all the stock to be present at a stockholders' meeting, nor a majority of all the stock to be then voted, in order to make valid the meeting and election of directors, the meeting held January 14, 1902, was a legal meeting, and the board of directors then elected hold office for the ensuing year."

There was a meeting of the representatives of the out of town shareholders with their attorneys Saturday, but none would discuss it. It is alleged, however, the first move will be made today, in a letter to the board, calling attention to the letter of January 17th, addressed to the same attorneys, by the same official, which said:

"I am directed to inform you that the board unanimously came to the conclusion that the presiding officer committed an error in rejecting most, if not all, of the proxies offered by your client, on the grounds he did and have, therefore, ordered that notice of another meeting for the election of directors should be given."

The directors now do not deem it necessary to elect or vote for directors upon the ground that the directors were all elected at the annual meeting held January 14, 1902, and as there is no other business requiring action by the stockholders, you are hereby notified that no meeting of stockholders will be held this day.

The principal reasons upon which the directors base their action are as follows:

"1. That the conclusions or opinion of the Territorial Attorney General that all proxies being powers of attorney, require under our Territorial law, to be stamped with the Territorial stamp, affects the proxies produced by G. W. Macfarlane at that meeting, and renders them useless.

"2. That at that meeting after the proxies produced by G. W. Macfarlane had been ruled out, no attempt to have them stamped was made, nor was any offer to vote his stock or that repre-

senting him at any time during the progress of that meeting.

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The directors now do not deem it





# BIG STORM ON HAWAII

## Heavy Rainfall On the Northern Coast.

Storms which raged from the last day of February, and which when the Kinau left Hawaii Saturday, showed little evidence of clearing, have done great damage to the northern coast of the big island. The memory of the oldest inhabitant fails to bring up a parallel to the rainstorm, and the damage will not be known in its full extent for some time.

The storm center seems to have been the Kohala mountains, and from every side there gathered great clouds which poured down their burden. Mauna Kea, covered with snow to a greater extent than usually seen, also turned the rain laden clouds down upon the cane fields below, and the deluge, which reached its record about Paauilo, where the gauge is reported to have registered \$5.50, at an elevation of 1500 feet, swept things before it into the sea. Every stream which drops into the ocean, is running banks full, and there are numberless little waterfalls along the cliffs.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Weather-The less said about this the better. During the last few days the mean temperature has been the meanest on record.

Shipping-The schooner Metha Nelson, like the poor, is still with us; but at last, to our joy, is ready for sea, and but waits for rude Boreas to shut down on the noisy norther, which is at present in our midst. She has discharged 600 tons of coal and one sailor.

There is yet another sailor on board who would also have liked to have been discharged, but he is at present on board, suffering from an attack of

circumstances over which he had no control—viz., one Hukai. It happened thuswise: This able mariner, having come ashore with \$5, and presumably good intentions, returned on Friday evening at beholding the pathetic parting of a betrothed couple. The hoarse call of "all aboard" in the admiral's best voice severed two swipes (a beverage of ancient origin). Filled with energy and the aforementioned swipes, he instituted a search for American law, and after hunting in vain for this commodity, came to the conclusion that Hukai had it concealed on his person, beneath his shirt, which he, the inebriate mariner, proceeded to rip open, whereupon the generally amiable Hukai chided him severely on the jaw.

The jolly tar was then deposited in an empty coal-tub and removed to his vessel.

The Kinau paid her usual Wednesday and Friday visits.

The Helene also called.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Some of the planters inside, having prayed unsuccessfully for rain during last year's drought, have turned their backs on Providence and taken to irrigation.

A number of hogs left by the Ed. Kinau Friday last but the species is not yet extinct in the neighborhood.

Mr. Bluet is thinking of buying a hot-air machine. He proposes to supply the motive power himself.

### MAXIMS.

1. Men, like water, find their own level.

2. A gentleman of fortune is one who hasn't, but who hopes to.

(We guarantee these to wear well.)

ADVERTISEMENTS AND POETRY

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Mr. Bluet charges 5 cents a pound for potatoes.

Our respected fellow citizen, Antonio Caldera, has been casting his bread on the waters, daily, this week from

while the flood was on the rain fell until on Wednesday the gauge showed a total of 9.81 inches. During Monday night the fall at Mountain View was 10 inches, and during the 24 hours the fall was 27 inches. The Hawaii Herald says

The big ditch that was recently dug at the Hilo Hospital choked up shortly after 1 o'clock Tuesday, and in clearing it out Wailanuenue street soon became flooded owing to the insufficiency of the sewer system. In the vicinity of School street considerable damage was done to the streets. Between Bridge and Front streets, at 2 o'clock, the street was impassable, only a small portion of the street, just in the center, being above the water. In order to get the water into the sewer and ditches, and if possible, prevent further damage, the Road Board had a dam built across the street at the hospital.

Shortly after 3 p.m. the gage was

and the street was flooded, the water carrying with it sticks, stones, and dirt, spreading the mass over the sidewalks.

Yesterday morning the street looked like a badly cut up country road.

At Hacklau's lumber yard the waters of the Waiauama river rose to an alarming extent and it was feared that the disastrous results of the November storm would be repeated. Inch by inch the water rose until the occupants of the cottages on the mauka side of the road were forced to abandon their homes.

Then Sheriff Anderson was communicated with and on visiting the scene he ordered a bridge to be built across the road and about 100 feet upstream of the culvert. This was done so as to carry off some of the water that had collected in the culvert. The scheme was put into effect with a rush and a roar, the waters broke through the embankment and from that time until nearly 5 p.m. the bank dwindled away until there was an opening across the road about 100 feet wide.

Great areas of the road were washed through the opening and the debris of every kind, boxes, barrels, jars, etc., were scattered about, and then a terrible scene began to be enacted. The water was rushing down the road and the rocks and earth came down from cliffs with such frequency that the drivers of the vehicles which had descended the hill early in the afternoon

The damage done in Hilo is greater even than that suffered by the storm of early November. The water has been so far from the sea that the Waiauama stream, though it was slight, it was in this direction that the storm began in earnest. Then the water came down and Wailanuenue street was quickly covered in its waters. The stream rose rapidly and at the very point where the most damage was done before at Hilo, the old planing mill, the waters overflowed a breach and took the road through the river making a large hole in the earth.

The water did not stop here, however, but continued on down the valley, through the town of Waiauama, and then through the river making a large hole in the earth.

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# THE MAHUKONA MEDDLER MAKES A BOW TO THE PUBLIC

A typewritten paper came in the last mail from Mahukona, the entire contents of which we give below:

### THE MAHUKONA MEDDLER

"Saxa Vivent" (They live amongst the stones).

Perpetrator: P. W. P. Bluet—Price: Free drinks. No 1 Vol. 1—March 1, 1902.

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

We (by we, we mean the editorial we), having noticed with regret and wondering dismay that this enlightened and bustling neighborhood is without a daily, weekly or semi-weekly newspaper, and having concluded that this blank in our midst is a blot on us and as such should be removed, have decided, at our own risk and expense, to place before the intelligent and discriminating public (under which heading are included only those who agree with us and like this paper) a newspaper of the highest class, warranted not to bring the blush to the cheek of a month old babe.

We have undertaken this, not particularly with the idea of improving the morals of the neighborhood (we have not seen any morals that want improving), or of elevating the community (everybody here seems to be satisfied with the sea level), but to fill a long felt want, and to while away such hours as we have to spare from toil, sleep and food.

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The

# ALBATROSS COMING Will Bring Several Fish Commis- sion Experts.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The United States Fish Commission expedition to Hawaii will sail in a day or two from this port for Honolulu. The party will continue the work so ably begun by President Jordan of Stanford University, and Professor Jenkins, last summer. Charles H. Gilbert, who is the head of the zoology department at Stanford University, will be in charge of the expedition, and will be assisted by Professor C. C. Nutting of the zoology department of the University of Iowa, J. O. Snyder, Instructor at Stanford in zoology, and Walter K. Fisher, a Stanford graduate, who has done special work in natural history investigations.

**EUGENE FIELD'S WIDOW HERE.**

On the Sonoma will arrive in Honolulu Mrs. Julia S. Field, widow of the distinguished dead poet, Eugene Field, whose verses have made a world laugh and weep. Mrs. Field has been in Alameda for some days, visiting the family of Henry K. Field, cousin of Eugene Field.

Mrs. Field is well known to all those who love the work of the Western poet, and who are familiar with his life, as the sweetheart whom he wooed so impetuously and won against the protestations of her relatives. She was Julia Sutherland Comstock, and lived in St. Joseph, Mo. She was but sixteen years old when Field met her, and shortly afterwards he went to Europe. He stayed six months, and then returned and wedded Miss Comstock, despite barriers interposed. Often in his writings he has sung her praises, and told of her struggle to keep the family purse from being continuously emptied by his improvidence.

Mrs. Field lives in Chicago, where her husband spent the last years of his life. Her daughter who made quite a reputation as a reader of her father's poems, is now married, and the other children are at college. Mrs. Field is accompanied on the Sonoma by a party of Chicago friends. They expect to remain about three months, and may go on to Samoa and Fiji.

**MURPHY STILL AT WORK.**

Francis Murphy, the apostle of temperance, is in Los Angeles, conducting gospel temperance meetings in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. Mr. Murphy is not as strong as he was in Honolulu, and finds his work telling on him. A Los Angeles paper says of him:

During the early years of the Pennsylvania oil fields excitement, when life in the Alleghany mountains was as strenuous as ever was lived in a western mining camp, a name that was known from Pittsburg to Scranton was Francis Murphy, the keeper of dance halls and saloons. Murphy was great in his work of creating intemperance, as he has been since in promoting total abstinence.

In 1879 Mr. Murphy delivered his first temperance lecture. He began then a crusade against drunkenness that swept on and on, till the name of Francis Murphy was known as wide as the world. At one series of meetings in Pittsburg 45,000 people signed his pledge and became "Murphy's."

Mr. Murphy is now 66 years of age. His hair is almost snow white, and he shows in a growing feebleness the weight of hard work that he has done. But he has no thought of giving up the work. He has returned only lately from a trip to Australia and New Zealand, and before coming south held meetings at Sacramento and other cities in the northern part of the State. During the Spanish-American war he served as a chaplain with the army in Cuba.

Mrs. Murphy, who for a number of years worked with her husband, has given up travelling, and makes her home at Fair Oaks, near Sacramento, where they own a large ranch.

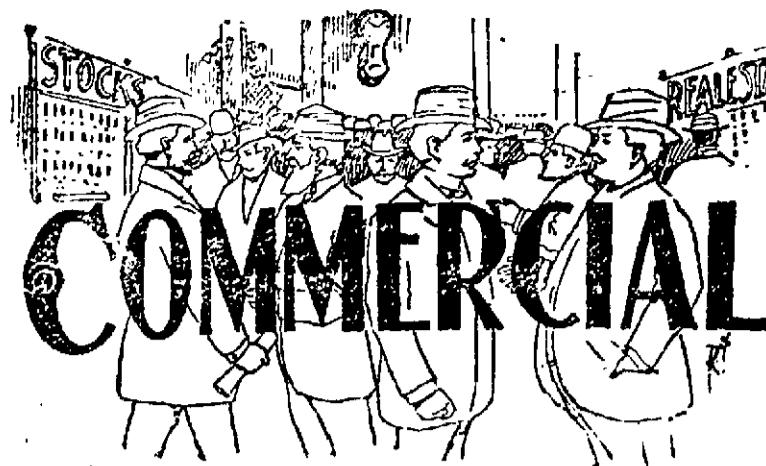
**TO LOAD OIL FOR HAWAII.**

The Standard Oil Company, it is understood, is in a project to build an electric railway from Ventura to Bakersfield. The purpose of the road is to carry oil from the Bakersfield wells to the port of Ventura, where a line of tank steamers will receive it for Hawaii and the Orient. The original surveys were for a pipe line to carry oil from the Kern and Sespe wells to the seaboard, but it was found that the production of the wells is too heavy for economical transmission through pipes, and the determination to build an electric railroad to haul the oil was reached.

**TO SET THE WAHINES FREE.**

At the National Women Suffrage Convention in Washington some days ago, Susan B. Anthony made an eloquent plea for the carriage of the gospel of women suffrage to the benighted heathens in Hawaii. She pleaded that the long-suffering women of the Islands be given an opportunity to know fully the saving grace of suffrage. Susan, who is, of course, the best known suffragist in America, worked herself into a very frenzy of pity for the wearers of the holoku, and it would not surprise me if she herself took a trip to Honolulu to investigate conditions. Speaking of the school teachers who have gone to the Philippine Islands, she said: "Think of them being put under the heel of barbarians of the Philippines, and the barbarians sent from this country, who are worse than the Filipinos."

Susan Anthony wants to correspond with some wide awake woman in Honolulu, in order to stir up sentiment in favor of woman's right to vote. I have sent her the address of Princess Wilcox, and informed Mrs. Anthony of the strenuous life being led by the Princess.



## READY FOR THE JURY Evidence Closed in Pearl Harbor Case.

(From Saturday's daily)

The evidence in the case of the United States vs. the Honolulu Plantation Company was all in by yesterday noon, and an adjournment was then taken until Monday morning, when the court and jury will hear arguments.

The jury will make the visit of inspection to the site of the proposed naval station today in charge of Marshal Hendry. The marshal is delegated to point out the boundaries and other matters of interest to the jury, both sides having agreed to this plan. It was proposed by the Court that Captain White represent the government and Manager Low the plantation. In this respect, these together to describe the land for the benefit of the jury, but Mr. Dunne objected and asked that Marshal Hendry, who has already pointed two juries over the ground, be allowed to act as guide. Mr. Silliman agreed to this, and the Court made the order.

There was one new feature in the case yesterday—the introduction of evidence relative to the value of the improvements upon the property. E. Ward and William Wagner were placed on the stand by defendant and testified that the buildings now on the Honolulu plantation land condemned by the government were worth from \$13,000 to \$15,000. This covered only the value of the buildings, and did not take into account the plumbing, or any other improvements in the nature of clearing, irrigation, etc.

To rebut this testimony Mr. Dunne put on Chief Carpenter Pender, who is connected with the naval station, and he placed the value of these buildings at but \$5,889.40. He had all figured out, having made an examination of the premises last December for the express purpose. He scheduled the property on the land as follows: Fifteen buildings at \$310.40; twenty buildings at \$318.40; one building, \$22; one building, \$163.20; one building, \$288; one building, \$39; one building, \$29; one building, \$29; fifteen shacks, \$50, and one stable, \$50.

Manager Low was also recalled by the plaintiff to testify as to the Dowsell lease. This closed the case for the government, and then Mr. Silliman asked that Mr. Low be allowed to take the stand to make an explanation of some testimony he had given. Mr. Dunne objected on the ground that the case was closed, but Judge Estee allowed the testimony. Mr. Low simply stated that these buildings were all temporary and had been hastily constructed to fill the immediate wants of the plantation.

The jury was then instructed to be at the railroad station at 9 o'clock this morning for the visit to the land. Judge Estee particularly cautioned every member of the jury not to take along spiritual liquors of any kind, as he said that the Supreme Court of the United States had held that such action was reversible error.

## OFFICERS ARE AT LOGGERHEADS

There is all sorts of talk about the Warren, and some say she may go back to San Francisco. As to what the trouble is and why a court of inquiry has been called, the ship's officers are reticent, but the army officers and the crew have something to say.

The propeller blade affair made ill-feeling. The army men did not like the idea of being taken to sea in a disabled ship. As a result of the criticism, some of it coming from Captain Williamson, the depot quartermaster, Chief Engineer Phillips resigned. The new man who took his place went to work with a vim and found the boilers in bad shape. Some say they are in a dangerous condition.

Last week a board of inquiry was called, presumably for the purpose of investigating the scandal of the bollers. The court consists of Captain Vance, president; Captain Uline, Captain Smiley and Lieutenant Morgan, recorder. Whether they have met is not known.

## A STRANGE WOMAN

SHE MADE A PROPHECY WHICH HAS COME TRUE.

Over Four Years Ago She Told a Young Girl What Would Come to Pass and Gave Her a Piece of Advice.

"More than four years ago, an unknown lady came up to me and told me something which has made me very happy," said Miss Mary Lyle McLachlan of No. 72 R. Third street, South Salt Lake City, Utah, to a reporter.

"Yes, it was a prophecy, and it came true and I shall always be grateful to her for the advice she gave me," she continued. "From the time I was thirteen years old until shortly after I saw this woman I was miserable. Every month I suffered horribly and I became weak and ran down. My head ached, I couldn't eat and I had a very severe cough all the time. I could scarcely stand, and took fainting spells and was always dizzy and tired. Besides this my liver and kidneys were affected."

"You can readily see," she went on, "that I couldn't get much pleasure out of life. Then this lady, whom I never saw before or since, came up to me and told me that she knew how I felt and advised me to take Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People, for they had cured her daughter who had been in a condition like mine. I took the pills and was better before I had finished the first box. I am entirely well now and take them whenever I do not feel as good as usual."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will not only cure cases similar to that of Miss McLachlan but, containing as they do, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, they have proved efficacious in a wide range of diseases. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes, two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

March 1—Pahuhani (k.) et al to Charles Kauhahui, 5,000 square feet of land, Kewalo, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$500.

J. Hirata to Territory of Hawaii, by S. P. W., strip of land, Lihiwai street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1.

March 3—Kaahukane (k.) to T. K. Lalauka, interest in R. P. 2367, and interest in 5 acres land, Waialua, North Oahu, Hawaii. Consideration, \$600.

M. R. Nakapuhi (w.) to M. L. Nakapuhi (w.), 10.4 acres of R. P. 7329, Hill \$302, Makakilo, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1.

Marla da C. Correia to M. de S. Neves, portion Kul. 5225, Mahele 1, Waikuku, Maui. Consideration, \$2,100.

A. Hocking to Maalau (k.), 16 acres land, East Kaupukula, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration, \$140.

A. Souza and wife to M. Alves, 2 acres in hill land of Ulumalu Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration, \$23.

M. Fernandez and wife to J. E. Tavares, apana 2, R. P. 7396, Puiehuiki, Kula, Maui. Consideration, \$40.

G. M. Maalo to Jose N. de Cambra, 16 acres land, East Kaupukula, Hamakualoa, Maui. Consideration, \$400.

K. Makahoa to Kekal (k.), interest in R. P. 4809, Kul. 8484, Walipo, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1.

Lucy K. Alapai to W. Kamau, one-fourth of R. P.'s 1023 and 2215, Kamaili, Puna. Consideration, \$1,300.

M. Kalihii, by Tr. et al to Kekela (w.), interest in grant, 2499, Papaki, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration, \$120.

Sugar-Bow firm; fair refining, 34c. centrifugal, 96 test, 34c. Molasses sugar, 27c. Refined, dull.

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

WANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of All kinds. It is a never failing and certain cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Cold Sores.

Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, £6—sufficient to effect permanent cures.

Permit us to send you the great majority of existing cases.

BY ALL CHEMIST AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COMPANIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng.

Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unscrupulous vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Companies Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng." are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famous Blood Mixture, blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE."

## INSURANCE

### Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

#### AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

#### Northern Assurance Company.

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds .... £2,975,000.

#### British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE CAPTAIN ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

#### THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

##### AGENTS.

#### Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

#### Commission Merchants.

##### SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR—  
The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Lucia Co.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump Co.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Astoria Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of New York.

## ARRIVAL OF THE "CORONADO"

### A FRESH SUPPLY OF

## "Diamond Head" Brand Gasoline

### DISTILLATE IN DRUMS

#### Special Sale

for two weeks of

## GARDEN HOSE

Our Hose is of the best quality and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

## New and Staple Goods Just Received

## Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort, Bethel and Merchant Sts., Honolulu.

Have you seen our Rat Traps?

# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Master.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month ..... \$ .50  
Per Month, Foreign ..... 75  
Per Year ..... 5.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00

—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

Striving for an office that has practically ceased to exist, and will yield neither pay nor honor, is too much like shoveling smoke to attract a really strenuous man.

The Parker boom was in bad enough plight without getting the endorsement of Delegates Wilcox. An unexpected blow like that must have brought a hurried call for the ambulance.

The fall of eighty-three inches of rain in six days, at Hamakua mill, was more than equal to nine year's average rainfall at San Diego, Calif., the center of the lemon industry.

McKinley's cabinet is fast disintegrating. Lincoln's and Garfield's did not last long after the death of those Presidents, each new executive having men in his esteem and confidence whom he naturally wished to place on his official staff. As to present or coming changes, Secretary Long will soon follow Messrs. Gage and Smith into private life, and it would surprise no one to see Secretary Hay make room for Senator Lodge.

Judge Humphreys, in trying to explain his own attitude in the Kona case, said he would not be dictated to either by bankers or paupers. This remark seems to have been intended to add insult to injury. The "paupers," so-called, are the poor stockholders in the Kona company whom Judge Humphreys, by his refusal to ratify an equitable settlement of that corporation's business, has brought to the verge of bankruptcy. Among them are scores of our most worthy people, men and women, who had invested their savings in the Kona enterprise. It is hard enough for them to see their hopes of a competency crushed without being twitted by the bench for their lack of means. They may consider the source and the ease with which the charge of pauperism might turn into a boomerang, but even that cannot salve their wounded pride.

The application of "justice" in the Kona case shows very clearly why men of business do not like to put their interests in the power of the First Circuit Court. Had the bondholders, stockholders and creditors of Kona got the man for receiver upon whom they had agreed, as would have been the case in any reputable Mainland court, the plantation would now be on the road to recovery. Instead, two weeks' time has been lost in the gathering of the crop, the laborers have been made uneasy, the credit of the Kona company has been forced down several notches, and the stockholders are obliged to pay the receiver and his lawyer \$1,000 for standing in the way. A fair recompence for any work they did for the court would be \$200 which is all they would have gotten from any disinterested judge in the East. The whole affair has been unfortunate and disgraceful, and the best excuse Judge Humphreys can offer for his conspicuous part in it is that a paper, having predicted that he would appoint Mr. Damon receiver, at the request of all parties at interest, he felt compelled to show that he could not be dictated to. In other words, the ethics of this astonishing jurist require him, when a newspaper prophesies an act of common justice on his part, to turn around and commit an act of gross injustice, just to show his independence.

## WIDER COFFEE MARKETS.

Any plan which would work for the revival of the coffee industry here will be welcomed by every citizen of the Territory, and the kindly interest of Dr. Knapp, in looking into the business, and then proposing to work for the bettering of conditions when he reaches Washington, cannot be too highly appreciated. There is here, as has been demonstrated, a great deal of land which will produce coffee, which for delicacy of flavor can not be surpassed in the world. The need is to secure a market where the grade of product will be appreciated, or where there is an advantage given until the goods become thoroughly ground.

Especially should the committee of the Merchants' Association cultivate the aid of Dr. Knapp in working with the army department for the introduction of Hawaiian coffee into the ration of the American soldier. The first attempt to this end proved to be a failure. The matter was presented and the officers of the commissary department after examination decided that the coffee from this country was too high-priced; that it was not sufficiently highly flavored that the soldiers wanted a stronger coffee, and that there was no money in buying the good goods here, when there was an imported article upon which they could save for the soldier for the cost of the coffee out of the ration itself a few cents.

The plan of the various importers of the government is to get up exclusively home industries. The American soldier lives under an American tent, eats American food, in almost every particular, and should have an opportunity to have his diet well supplied with the products of his own country. Even the fruits which he gets in the tropics, the raisins which he served for his soldiers, the candies which make a part of his ration come from American stores and streams. The side of Hawaii in offering the taste of native fruits, is a consideration which should be well considered.

In the carrying of the idea, there should be a recognition of the fact that the place for a large part of trade exists in these countries, and the form of the return will be to have the products of the islands sent to the United States, and the profits to go to the islands. When we wanted to get the sugar to go to the islands, we sent it to encourage the islands to send us the products of the islands, and we do the same for the products of the islands.

## COFFEE LOOMING UP.

A professional man who left Hawaii a generation ago and has come back to us as one of our Island wayfarers do see the beginnings of the sugar industry. When he left here in 1869, the culture of cane was in its earlier stages and had not yet become a noticeable factor in our trade. Whaling was the main reliance, and such prosperity as Hawaii had, came of the outfitting of an Arctic fleet and from trade with the sailors while in port.

Our friend returns at a time when a serious and logical effort is being made to secure the means, through an addition to the tariff laws, of starting another great industry—the production of coffee under conditions that will enable it to be sold at a profit. It is improbable, we think, that this kamaaina's earlier experience will be repeated. We do not mean that sugar is doomed as whaling was; for sugar, even at 6 per cent, would be an average business investment as things go in America; a better one perhaps, than any form of Mainland agriculture. But the decline in the market will impel our people to grow other things as well; to make use of all the resources with which soil and climate have endowed this group. Among these none are more conspicuous than coffee. With a duty levied in favor of this product, the time when an enormous area of our hill and mountain land will be covered with coffee forests, and when great cargoes of the aromatic berry will be sent to the Mainland market, comes into view on the horizon of the future.

We do not say this in the belief that, for Hawaii, alone, the American breakfast table will be taxed. By our lives we are an even smaller factor than we think in the commercial equation of the United States. What Hawaiians rely upon is the need which the United States is coming to feel of keeping the peace in their new possessions by making the people prosperous. This policy is even designed for Cuba, a foreign State; it must be carried out, sooner or later in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Porto Ricans will want a duty on coffee, and the Philippines, where the berry can be grown as well as in Java, would appreciate the same boon. Soon Congress will be under strong pressure to grant it, and when Congress yields, the coffee industry of these Islands will become, in the nature of things, a source of enormous profit. Towards that consummation the way is clearing now.

So the stranger within our gates, the returned kamaaina, may see the second of two great commercial transformations here; nor will he need to wait so very long. Events move fast on the routes of commerce; and in the land of sugar, coffee may soon be a name to conjure with.

## LOCAL PARTY LINES.

From time to time letters reach this office, and verbal communications as well, arguing against party lines in local affairs, and proposing a union of all good men for good government. The plans, as outlined, contain an ideal theoretical program of civic effort, but that they could bring about the erasure of party organization and party effort seems to us an idle dream.

It is quite true that parties have a limited public utility in a Territory. Here in Hawaii no one can vote for Presidential electors, nor for Governor, and so far as a delegate in Congress or a member of the Legislature is concerned it is of more consequence that the incumbent should be honest, public spirited and serviceable, than that he should be either Republican or a Democrat. Furthermore, as things are in Hawaii, the Republican and Democratic parties in an election merely defeat each other and elect Home Rulers. Had the two parties been united in the Congressional fight Wilcox could have been beaten. His was only a plurality success; he did not command a majority of votes. That union of efforts would have shielded this man was clearly foreseen, but both Republicans and Democrats preferred their party organization to the election of a good citizen to represent Hawaii in the House.

Why was this so? The answer explains why Democrats hold their party stations so tenaciously in Vermont and Republicans in Mississippi. The party, as it is understood, has two functions in the line of office-seeking. It elects if it can; if not, it looks for compensation in Federal appointments. Thus, the Democrat of Vermont or the Republican of Mississippi, when a President of his politics takes control at Washington, expects, as a reward for holding the party together under untoward circumstances, some Federal bounty—a postoffice, a collectorship, a consular or diplomatic station. The organization or machine is needed to certify to his standing and capacity and his right to ask for office.

Thus every hopeful office-seeker demands party lines and would rather than see them kept intact than to insure a wise conduct of public affairs. The machine is needed to get those who run it into office when the time comes. The hurry over forming the Republican party here was mainly due to the desire of Mr. Seawall to be National Comptroller, and of others to be justly seated, and the Democrats wanted to be ready to deal with Bryan in case of his election. But for the possibility of a change in party power at Washington the Hawaiian Democracy would probably have gone to pieces after its first count of votes. There was hardly enough of it in the returns to make a fair exhibit in the scattering column. Yet today we find the local Democracy up and doing. It wants to turn a man off the Legislature—for, in the giddy state of a legislative seat being full well that its candidate comes out a bad third. Is this a foolish waste of time from the standpoint of the office-seeker? Not at all. The man who holds the fortification will be entitled to a good price, now, to be sure, but he will be succeeded by a Democrat and the men who help him most will be his chief supporters.

Some of the office-seekers may say that the parties are here to stay. How ever desirable it may be to get a wise government, the parties will persist in existing, at least for a time. We shall have to learn to live with them, as best we can, and the only way to get more than temporary relief is for the malingerer to get out and let the others in.

The plan of the various importers of the government is to get up exclusively home industries. The American soldier lives under an American tent, eats American food, in almost every particular, and should have an opportunity to have his diet well supplied with the products of his own country.

Even the fruits which he gets in the tropics, the raisins which he served for his soldiers, the candies which make a part of his ration come from American stores and streams. The side of Hawaii in offering the taste of native fruits, is a consideration which should be well considered.

In the carrying of the idea, there should be a recognition of the fact that the place for a large part of trade exists in these countries, and the form of the return will be to have the products of the islands sent to the United States, and the profits to go to the islands.

When we wanted to get the sugar to go to the islands, we sent it to encourage the islands to send us the products of the islands.

Natural security. He has the idea all the time that the President will help along any bill of a Congressman who tries to get him more pay.

## DAMAGE BY STORMS.

From every portion of the Big Island and its windward side comes a full report of the damage done by the heavy rainfall, which distinguished the coming in of March. So far on the entire Island not a single life has been reported lost, but the damage to property has been immense. This was due without doubt to the fact that the rains came over several days, and at the culminating point of the downpour was at a time when all the signs pointed to a rising of rivers and slipping of mountain sides.

The occurrence of a storm at this time will make the labors of the Department of Public Works a great deal heavier than they would have been normally, and will create the necessity for endurance of highways below the line earlier, by the residents. All the money in the country would not enable the department to rush work all along the line, and without doubt there will be as speedy a recovery as can be effected. The plan of the Superintendent of Public Works to rush down bridges made upon plans kept here will probably be followed, and these in place would enable the users of the thoroughfares to get into line earlier than otherwise would be possible.

As might have been expected the storm is taken by the Home Rulers as a text for the demanding of an extra session. If such arguments are to have weight, then the responsibility of coordinate branches of the government must cease, and the entire weight of the Territory, and Nature as well, be placed on the shoulders of the Executive. The effects of the storm will be felt for a long time, but the energy of the Department of Public Works and the fact that the roads must be used and so will be kept in order, will result in the speedy construction of the ways of communication, and it is safe to say, that even before another storm may be expected there will be remaining only a trace of the wreckage wrought by the waters.

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Q. H. Berrey has been at home since the first of the month with a poison foot, and will not be able to be out for some days yet.

Jared Smith has received a shipment of a large number of fine grape cuttings from the California Experiment station. They will be planted at Tantalus station.

The people who lost registered letters on the Rio last year, and who filed their claims at Washington, are receiving warrants on the Treasury Department for the amount of their losses up to \$10.

Professor Knapp and Assistant Director Sedgwick made a visit yesterday to the Wahiawa Agricultural Company. Professor Knapp, who is special agent for the Agricultural Department, was much pleased at the success in small farming evidenced by the work of the California colonists.

Miss A. C. Danielson was married to A. A. Durrant last Monday evening at the residence of the bride's brother, C. B. Danielson, on Piliok street. Mr. Durrant is the engineer of Engine Company No. 1, Honolulu Fire Department. Rev. W. M. Kincaid of Central Union Church officiated.

Postal Inspector Linn has made a report of the money order business of Hawaiian postoffices. During the year, at all offices, 80,173 domestic and 3,123 international money orders were issued, amounting to \$2,482,165. During the same period money orders were paid to the amount of \$1,931,637.

J. C. Axtell, a juror on the Pearl Harbor case, who kept the court and jury waiting for half an hour yesterday morning, was fined \$3.31. The cost of the attachment. He explained to Judge Estee that his watch was wrong, and he had been sitting in his office chatting with a friend, thinking it was still 8.30, instead of 9.30 o'clock.

The American Shipping Company Nelson Lansing, manager, will in future manage the business of the Hawaiian Navigation Company. The latter company runs the gasoline schooner Eclips to Maui and Kona ports. The American Shipping Company operates several schooners on the run to Kauai ports.

(From Monday's Daily.)

A Porto Rican was badly jammed between cane cars at Keaua, Hawaii, because of injuries received while at work last Friday.

The United States civil service commission will hold an examination here and at Honolulu, March 22, for the position of stenographer and typewriter in the customs service. The place will pay \$100 per month.

The Parker ranch earned \$129,981 in the year ending November 15, and disbursed \$128,581.23, leaving a balance of \$1,409.62. The sum of \$5,000 was divided between Sam Parker and Annie T. K. Parker. A. W. Carter received \$4,145.02 in commissions.

William McCarthy, released by Judge Gear on a technicality, was before him again Saturday, for arraignment on a new indictment. Robert and Edgar Williams, who also escaped on a charge of burglary, were arraigned on a charge of larceny in the first degree.

The jolts game between the leading teams for the benefit of the McKinley Memorial Fund will be played on Saturday of this week, as on a previous occasion. The statement has been made that it would be postponed, but the teams are making arrangements for the game.

Q. H. Berrey, manager of Parker's Chamber of Commerce, is a very sick man, having suffered from influenza for a week. The doctors expect him to get well.

He comes out a bad third. Is this a foolish waste of time from the standpoint of the office-seeker? Not at all. The man who holds the fortification will be entitled to a good price, now, to be sure, but he will be succeeded by a Democrat and the men who help him most will be his chief supporters.

Some of the office-seekers may say that the parties are here to stay. How ever desirable it may be to get a wise government, the parties will persist in existing, at least for a time. We shall have to learn to live with them, as best we can, and the only way to get more than temporary relief is for the malingerer to get out and let the others in.

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In the carrying of the idea, there should be a recognition of the fact that the place for a large part of trade exists in these countries, and the form of the return will be to have the products of the islands sent to the United States, and the profits to go to the islands.

## aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss Ada Dorr, Sidney, Iowa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills**

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can Take them.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 758, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sta.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers F. J. Lowry, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

## OF HAMBURG.

# MURDER MAY BE TRACED

## A Handkerchief Used for a Clue.

The inquest on the body of the unidentified white man found floating in the harbor on Sunday was held last night at the police station. The coroner's jury was composed of Sam Chillingworth, William Smith, P. Flynn, D. Renear, H. Gumpfer and H. M. Ayres. The only witness called was Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, who read his report in part as follows:

**General Appearances**—Body of a well developed and muscular white man, 5 feet 10 inches in height, dressed in check suit, black negligee shirt, heavy grey woolen shirt and lace shoes, heavy grey woolen socks. Entire clothing saturated with water. Faeces exuding from arms. Right arm tattooed with six flags and a man's face; star on back of left hand, and around the left wrist tattooing about one-eighth inch wide. Decomposition set in over entire head, and blood oozing from nose. One 10-cent piece and two nickels in right hip pocket; also, piece of plug tobacco. Left hip pocket, a handkerchief with letter "G" embroidered, and two laundry marks, 2003 and 2008. Fifty-cent piece in right pants pocket. Pipe and box of matches in right pocket of coat. Skin torn and loose on right ring finger. Ring with blue stone on left ring finger. Hair thickly matted with blood; color brown and subject partially bald on forehead. Three-bladed knife in left pants pocket. Epidermis peels on pressure all over the body. Sore on right first finger nearly healed and wrapped with rag. Hands and feet shriveled from contact with water.

**Lungs**—Left, slight pleuretic adhesions. Some congestion, but owing to post-mortem changes hard to say just how much. Lung very heavy, weighing about three times what it should. On section water and bloody serum exudes from all parts.

**Right lung** in about the same condition, with the exception that it was lightly adherent to the thoracic walls and diaphragm. Thoracic cavity filled with blood-stained fluid to the amount of about two quarts.

**Heart**—No excess of pericardial fluid. Heart soft and flabby; right auricle and ventricle free from clots, and left the same. All valves healthy.

**Brain**—Upon removal of scalp there was seen a hemorrhage had occurred on the right side, over the parietal bone, and another at the junction of the two parietal bones with the occipital. After the skull cap had been removed the evidence that there had been a hemorrhage of the brain and rupture of some vessels in the brain was more marked. The two places were also more circumscribed, one being about two inches in diameter, and the other about one inch and a half.

**General Remarks**—From the foregoing history of the findings, I have reached the following conclusion: That the man died of drowning; that he died in a very few minutes; that in all probability the wounds on the head were received before death.

J. S. B. PRATT, M. D.

Examined by the coroner, Dr. Pratt said that in his opinion the injuries on the head had been inflicted by something like a sandbag. He thought that the wounds had probably rendered the man unconscious and that the body had been in the water three or four days. The dead man had the thickest skull Dr. Pratt had ever seen, and in his opinion this alone prevented a fracture of the skull being sustained.

The inquest was then adjourned until the call of the coroner.

Q. H. Berry notified the police that he had travelled from Laupahoehoe by the Kinau on February 21 with a man who answered the description of deceased.

Every boat in the harbor was visited and inquiry made for missing men. The only man in this class who at all resembled deceased was one Arthur Bloomfield, late of British ship Peter Iredale. During the day, however, his whereabouts were satisfactorily determined.

**COURT NOTES.**

Judge Gear has denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Wong Shin King, charged with criminal libel.

The accounts of A. G. Cunha, as executor of the will of Antone G. Cunha, have been approved, and the executor ordered discharged.

A plea of guilty has been entered in the case of John Fernandez, charged with malicious mischief.

An interesting phase of the transition period muddle was argued yesterday in Supreme Court upon the motion to set aside the judgment in the case of Goo C. Hind et al. vs. Wilder Steamship Company. The principal point upon which the defendants based their motion was that the courts of the Territory which first passed upon it were without admiralty jurisdiction, or in fact, without jurisdiction of any kind.

A direct attack was made upon the legality of any of the judicial acts of R. D. Stillman and George A. Davis, who were appointed by Governor Dole to temporarily fill a vacancy upon the bench.

In his argument for the motion, Mr. McClanahan characterized Judge Davis and Judge Stillman as "mere judicial trespassers, without right or power of any kind." He contended that the Newlands resolution delegated to the President of the United States the power to appoint the judges, and that consequently Governor Dole at the time these appointments were made, was without the authority to do so. He said that there had been no delegation of the power by President McKinley, and even had there been, it would have been of no effect, as Congress in express terms gave the authority to the President of the United States and he could not delegate it to any one else.

He argued that the appointment was made under Act 67, passed July 7, 1886,

in the second degree, namely, the theft of about \$20 from Louisa Salter. Both of the boys are Portuguese, and were unable to speak English.

The younger one of the defendants was first brought before the bar, and entered a plea of guilty. There was some discussion over the power of a Circuit Judge to send a boy to the reform school, Mr. Douthitt contending that such authority belonged to the Circuit Judges, concurrently with the District magistrates. Judge Gear took a different view of the situation, but said that he would not sentence such boys to the penitentiary, as they were too young to realize the crime they had committed. Finally the mother of Santos appeared on the scene, and she told the Court that her boy had always been a good boy, until he began going out at night. Judge Gear asked her if she would promise to whip the boy if he released the youngster, to which she gave such emphatic assent that the Court felt constrained to caution the mother, that this didn't mean whipping him within an inch of his life, but just to "lick him good." The defendant was then asked which he preferred, a term of imprisonment in jail or a whipping from his mother. The youngster thought long and deeply, weighing every possible side of the question, and then replied through the interpreter that he didn't care for either very particularly. The boy was finally released upon a promise to accompany his mother home for the satisfaction of the judgment, and an agreement that he would then go to school every day.

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**ONE YEAR FOR THIEF.**

At Klin, a Chinese, was found guilty of the larceny of an assort of jewelry and sentenced by Judge Gear to a term of one year in Oahu prison.

One of the witnesses in the case created considerable amusement upon being sworn. The Chinese interpreter repeated the oath after the clerk, when the witness began to argue the matter.

He told the interpreter that he hadn't committed the crime, but the police arrested him anyway, and it was some time before he could be persuaded that he wasn't being tried for the theft.

Then he took the oath, and the trial went swimmingly. F. E. Thompson appeared for the defendant, having been appointed by the court.

**CAREY FOUND NOT GUILTY.**

Thomas Carey, indicted by the grand jury for assault upon his brother with a dangerous weapon, was found not guilty by a jury in Judge Robinson's court.

The defendant was alleged to have attacked his brother with a water pitcher and a knife, but the evidence showed it to be only a family quarrel, with all the parties more or less under the influence of liquor. F. W. Hankey appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Mathewman for the prosecution.

**CRIMP McCARTHY AGAIN.**

Crimp McCarthy was before Judge Gear again yesterday, and entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of assaulting Kate Akai. Later a plea of previous jeopardy was made by his counsel, and the matter will be argued this morning. Bitting claims that McCarthy has been once tried and acquitted of the same charge, namely, by the order made by Judge Gear releasing the defendant upon a technicality.

**STOCK EXCHANGE DENIES LIABILITY.**

An answer has been filed by the Honolulu Stock Exchange in the case of L. C. Ables vs. C. J. Falk, G. R. Carter, et al. Defendant denies that Falk had any title to a seat in the stock exchange, which he could sell or mortgage, and that no equitable lien could be created on his membership.

The two places were also more circumscribed, one being about two inches in diameter, and the other about one inch and a half.

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fact, without jurisdiction of any kind.

A direct attack was made upon the

legality of any of the judicial acts of

R. D. Stillman and George A. Davis,

who were appointed by Governor Dole

to temporarily fill a vacancy upon the

bench.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth endeav-

ored to ascertain whether any member

of the Warren's crew was missing. As

far as he could find out, however, all

were accounted for.

It was the tracing of this handker-

chief, together with Dr. Pratt's opinion

given at the inquest, that the dead man

had been rendered unconscious by a

blow on the head, received prior to en-

tering the water, which prompted the

coroner to adjourn the inquest.

Coroner Chillingworth is giving the

case his entire attention, and expects

sensational developments. He will not

disclose the case.

As the detectives work they approach

nearer and nearer to the transport

Warren. Today a vigorous investiga-

tion will be made on board the War-

ren, and the crew mustered, so that it

may be seen beyond possibility of doubt

whether or not there is a man missing

## WILLIAM AUDL WILL BE BURIED BY THE MASONS



(Photo by Williams.)

THE LATE WILLIAM AUDL.

did not create a new court by his appointment of Davis or Stillman, but that they had the same powers as did the judges in whose places they were acting.

Mr. Lewis construed the Newlands resolution differently from Mr. McClanahan, holding that certain powers were vested in the President of the United States until such time as he shall direct, and that this power was delegated to Governor Dole, in a communication from Secretary Day, in which it was said that these powers were "delegated to the officers of the Republic of Hawaii, according to the laws, as they existed just prior to annexation." Under this provision the appointment was made, subject of course, to the power of President McKinley to remove all officers, or fill any vacancy. He contend that it was clearly not the intention of Congress to leave Hawaii in a state of chaos upon an office becoming vacant, until Washington, twenty days distant, could be communicated with, but that temporary power was vested in Governor Dole. Mr. Lewis asked also for further time to present some correspondence upon the matter between the Executive Department at Washington and Governor Dole. He said that the matter was carefully considered in the Executive Council at the time, and the action taken was decided upon only after mature deliberation. Mr. McClanahan replied briefly, stating that the language of the Newlands resolution could not be construed as giving the President power to delegate the appointment of the judiciary to Governor Dole, but that such authority was vested only in the President of the United States. The argument was concluded at the adjournment of court, but Mr. Lewis is given until the close of the present term to file the official correspondence upon the subject. Briefs are to be submitted within five days after the close of the term.

### THE KAMALO CASE.

The Supreme Court yesterday placed the Kamalo case upon the calendar but Chief Justice Frear announced that the order was not final, and if desired arguments could be presented later, to strike it from the calendar.

### Eureka for Anahola.

The steamship Eureka, Captain Weedon, sailed for Anahola about 6:30 p. m. yesterday. She took fifteen or sixteen laborers with her to assist in loading sugar of the Makon Sugar Company. The experiment of taking such a large vessel as the Eureka to Anahola will be watched with much interest, as this will be the first time that such a big vessel has gone into Anahola harbor. The Eureka will take a partial load of sugar at Anahola, returning to Honolulu to complete her cargo.

### Widening Nuuanu Avenue.

Workmen are engaged in digging the trench, in which to build the new retaining wall on the Hobson property on Nuuanu avenue, at Bates street corner. The wall will be set back about 12 feet to conform to the new line established by W. O. Smith, whereby that portion of Nuuanu avenue would be greatly widened. The widening on the Hobson property involves considerable work and expense as the bridge spanning the stream at that point will also have to be built out upon additional trestlework.

### The Myrtle House.

The Myrtle boathouse will soon be in shape for occupancy. The finishing touches are being put to the work of the carpenters. In a day or so the painters will get to work, and it is anticipated that a couple of weeks will see the Myrtle headquarters ready for the members once again. In the new house the dancing band upstairs is reached from a platform outside the house connected with the band by a staircase. The janitor will reside in quarters adjoining the seawall.

# ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL CONSECRATED BY THE BISHOP AND A DEAN APPOINTED

From Monday:

Knocking thrice at the grand crested crook of office, over the massive portals of the Cathedral of St. Andrew, his lordship, Alfred, Anglican Bishop of Honolulu, yesterday morning, requested permission to enter that he might consecrate the place to the work of the Master. In response to his signal, the lock bolt was shot back from the inside and the two doors were swung outward, revealing the dimly lighted nave where the little congregation were gathered, and the altar in the columnar recess in the distance, with the silver and gold service shimmering in the glow of candle-burning in multi-branched candelabra on either side. The brass key was given into the keeping of the bishop, who, followed by the clergy, the surprised choir and civil representatives of the church and the donors of the ground, proceeded to the altar, where the key was laid reverently upon the sacred table.

The last great official act of Bishop Willis before his retirement at the end of the present month, was done yesterday when the Cathedral building and all that it contains was consecrated by him after many years of waiting and of hope that the original plans for a great cathedral could be carried out. For over forty years the church work in the diocese has been carried on, first in a small wooden church, and later in the present unfinished stone structure, but the stone building was never consecrated owing to its being incomplete. Bishop Willis, in consecrating the cathedral, had rounded out the last act of his ecclesiastical career in Hawaii, and the event was therefore made the more impressive and interesting for that reason. The consecration was attended mainly by those of the Bishop's own congregation, and of St. Peter's Church of the Chinese Mission, with a sprinkling of representatives of those who were responsible for the establishment of the Anglican church in Hawaii. The services occupied more than three hours, and was an occasion of impressive solemnity. The Bishop's sermon was quite long, and referred to the work that had been done in Hawaii during his regime, not avoiding his differences with the church members who remained away, and his controversies with the press.

No better day could have been chosen for the ceremony, for not a cloud was to be seen, and the elements seemed entirely in harmony with the spirit of the occasion. Nothing marred the functions of the bishop and priests during the ceremonies outside the cathedral. It was a strange and unusual sight to witness the robed clergy, the choir in cassocks and surplices, and laymen in civilian garb marching solemnly around the cathedral, and this part of the services was done in the presence of all the congregation, which stood just without the circle made by the procession.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the surprised cross bearer emerged from the vestry door, followed by the choir and clergy of the church and visiting clergymen. In the procession were Rev. Canon V. H. Kitcat, Rev. Canon William Ault, Rev. Thomas Smith and Rev. Mr. Jenner. Following them came the lay representatives of the cathedral, Henry Smith, Edmund Stiles, W. R. Castle Jr., A. S. Cleghorn, Henry Smith, Edmund Stiles, J. H. Boyd, C. P. Lauke, Palmer P. Woods, Luke Aseu, Chang Kim, John D. Holt Jr., Yap Lee Young, Solomon Meheula, Joseph Morse, George W. Hayesden, Peter Whitmarsh, F. J. Testa, W. Charles Ah Fook.

In answer to the request the bishop replied: "I am ready to do as your desire, and I pray God to bless and prosper your work."

The procession reformed with the choir at the head, followed by the clergy and the laymen and a complete circuit of the cathedral was made; the organist within the office playing the accompaniment for the hymn "Urbs Beata," a verse of which is as follows:

Many a blow and biting scripture

Polished well those stones elect,

In their places now compacted

By the heavenly Architect,

Who therewith hath shewed for ev'r

That His Palace should be deck'd.

After making the circuit of the church, the procession halted at the west door and formed into two lines to allow the bishop with his chaplains and other officials to reach the church door. The choir and the clergy filed into the church by the side entrance and the holder of the key stationed himself at the door on the inside awaiting the bishop's demand for admission. After a long and silent wait the bishop raised his crook and struck the door three times with it, saying: "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in."

A query came from within by the choir and congregation:

"Who is the King of Glory?" and the bishop replied:

"It is the Lord, strong and mighty; it is the Lord, mighty in battle; even the Lord of Hosts, He is the King of Glory."

Then the doors were unlocked and opened, and the key was placed in the bishop's hands, who entered, followed by the procession. His lordship, standing near the west end of the cathedral, said:

"Please be to this House from God our heavenly Father."

"Please be to this House from His Son who is our Peace."

"Please be to this House from the Holy Ghost the Comforter."

This was followed by the Antiphon:

"Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors," and the choir answered, "And the King of Glory shall come in." The procession then walked through the church from the west to the east, the laymen taking the front pews, the choir entered the front stalls and the bishop and his chaplains entered the altar sanctuary. Arrived at the altar the bishop laid the key upon the table, saying:

"Lord Jesus Christ, who art the beginning and ending of all things, the first and the last, who hast the key of the house of David, who openest and shuttest, who sharpest and no man can shut, give Thy power, we pray, to us Thy servants, and grant that this house, now erected to Thy service, may ever remain a refuge for Thy faithful children, who will be Thy Father and the Holy Ghost their nearest one God for ever, Amen."

Bishop Willis, seated in his chair, received the legal instruments of the donation of the cathedral site by their late majesties, King Kalakaua IV and his consort, Queen Emma, did freely and voluntarily, and for the nominal consideration of \$1,000, grant release and confirm unto the Synod of the Hawaiian Reformed Catholic Church, a corporation, their successors and assigns (the said corporation afterwards known as the Trustees of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, and now by virtue of an amended charter granted on the 15th day of January, 1902, known by the style and title of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Hawaiian Islands), all that land of land situated in the town of Honolulu, being a part of the "Pa'ehukai" (land) described in the "Deed of Conveyance dated the 29th day of April, A. 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# COURT LETS GO OF KONA

(Continued from page 1.)

to the paupers or bankers of this community or to the gentlemen of the bar. Now, when gentlemen of the bar, or paupers or bankers, think they can dictate to this court, on any such matter, they will find they are reckoning without their host. The court is neither the back room of a bank nor an appurtenance of a sugar plantation.

In view of all the comment which has been made on this matter the court deems it due to itself that it should make these observations.

A. S. HUMPHREYS.

First Judge.

Dated March 7, 1902.

## FINAL ACCOUNTING.

In the afternoon, which was the time set for the hearing of the account of the receiver, and the fixing of the fee, Mr. Dillon appeared in behalf of Mr. Wundenberg and presented the following accounts:

Amount of bill, Lewers & Cooke	\$ 38 00
Amount bill, M. W. McChesney & Sons	118 60
Amount bill, Hawaiian Navigation Co.	1 50
Amount bill, Hawaiian Hardware Co.	36 00
Amount bill, Hawaiian Hardware Co.	194 10
Amount bill, Cotton, Neel & Co.	851 10
Credit given by H. Hackfeld & Co. at Kailua, Feb. 25th	1300 00
Credit given by H. Hackfeld & Co. at Kailua, March 4th	2500 00
Passage of self to and from Kona	20 00
Board and lodging at Kona	12 00
Total	\$5,071 60

## ORDER IS MADE.

Mr. McManahan and Mr. Lewis were the only attorneys present at the hearing and they made no objection to the allowance of the items specified. Judge Humphreys went over each item separately and inquired for what purpose the expenditure had been made and whether it had been necessary. Mr. Wundenberg gave the desired information and presented the received bills, upon which the court approved the report and made the allowance of \$1,000 out of which the attorneys must be paid.

The order was immediately dictated to the official stenographer by Judge Humphreys, and is in substance as follows:

The matter having come on for hearing this date upon motion of the complainants for leave to dismiss the bill of complaint; herein, and for an order of the court discharging the receiver of the Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., upon payment to the receiver of all expenses and for such fees as may be awarded by the court in the premises, the same having been continued until 2 o'clock this afternoon, and no other person appearing to oppose the approval of such accounts or the discharge of the receiver or to make any other objection; it is now by the court ordered and decreed that leave be granted the complainants to dismiss the said bill of complaint, and it is further ordered that the accounts of the receiver be and are hereby approved and his action is in all things confirmed. It is further ordered that the said receiver do have and receive as a reasonable fee and award the sum of one thousand dollars, out of which sum he is directed to pay and satisfy his attorney's and all expenses incurred by him, not embraced in the accounts herewith approved; and it is further ordered that all goods, chattels and property, both real and personal and mixed, of the Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., stand charged with each item of expense incurred by the said receiver and reported in his accounts, together with the sum of one thousand dollars which is allowed as his fee. And it is further ordered that the receiver, on the fifteenth day of March, 1902, proceed to advertise for sale all goods and credits and property of the Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., in his name as receiver for the period of ten days, after which time he is ordered to sell in front of the Judiciary building all such goods and property in his possession for the purpose of satisfying his demand as receiver. It is further ordered that the bill in this case is hereby retained, and the receiver is hereby retained of the property of the Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., until his accounts as such receiver be fully paid and discharged.

## COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Judge Robinson yesterday sentenced his first prisoner. The unfortunate who was the first to feel the penalty of the law under the new Circuit Court was Manuel Claudio, a Porto Rican boy, convicted of carrying off a forty pound iron safe and various articles of dress. The boy was convicted of larceny in the second degree and because of his youth was sentenced to Oahu prison for a term of ten years, without hard labor.

During the month there were twenty-nine marriages and sixty births.

The following is a summary of the work of the various departments of the Board of Health.

## REPORT OF THE CITY SANITARY OFFICER.

Building permits approved, 21  
In commendations made, 6  
Crosswalks located, 5  
Building permits reissued, 4  
Inspections made, 421  
Prosecutions in court, 1

## REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Nuisances reported, 286  
Nuisances abated, 294  
Complaints filed, 7  
Inspections made, 472

## REPORT OF CITY PHYSICIAN.

Patients visited, 140  
Patients sent to hospital, 6  
Patients treated at office, 10  
Prescriptions filled, 13

## REPORT OF FOOD COMMISSIONER.

Samples of milk tested, 76  
Prosecutions made, 6  
Samples of food tested, 2  
Miscellaneous chemical analysis made, 9

Adulterations detected, 12

## REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGIST.

Postmortem examinations, 16

Microscopic examinations made, 5

Leprosy suspects examined, 2

Cultures made, 4

Visits to leper receiving station, 4

## REPORT OF PLUMBING INSPECTOR.

Plants filed, 76

Permits issued, 24

Inspections made, 24

Final certificates issued, 2

Sewerage connections approved, 2

## REPORT OF MEAT AND FISH INSPECTORS.

Animals examined, 182

Carcasses condemned, 2

Tubercular cattle destroyed, 1

Fluke, liver, 27

Fish examined, 2571

Fish condemned, 262

## HAVING A RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and closing time at night on January 25, 1901, A. F. Clark dropt at Old Springs Va U. S. A. sold me the bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says "I never handled a medicine that sold better or gave better satisfaction to my customers." This remedy has been in general use in Virginia for many years, and the people there are well acquainted with its excellent qualities. Many of them have testified to the remarkable effect which it has effected. When you need a good medicine for a rough cold, I'll let you know where to get it.

It is still that the light sentence does not satisfy the police department, and such reasonable compensation as the court may award him in this behalf.

The Court desires to state with reference to the statements which have been made in regard to the receiver that some three or four days prior to the filing of the bill, it was stated in one of the local newspapers that Mr. S. M. Damon would either be appointed receiver or would dictate the appointment of a receiver, this court deems it to be distinctly understood that neither Mr. S. M. Damon nor any other individual in the community did dictate to this court an appointment which is in the discretionary power of this court to make. All the paupers in this community, and all the bankers in this community, either singly or combined, cannot dictate to this court.

JUDGE LETS ANOTHER MAN GO.

Judge Gear, by his instructions to the jury yesterday, practically ordered the release of Ah Sang, charged with lat-

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## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Am. schr. Rosamond, Johnson, 22 days from San Francisco; 7:30 a. m.  
Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, 23 days from San Francisco.

Saturday, March 8.

Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Hau-nanu; 3 a. m.  
Str. Lehua, from Maui and Molokai ports.

Str. J. A. Cummins, from windward Oahu ports.

Sunday, March 9.

Str. Kauai, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.

Str. Waialale, Piltz, from Kauai ports.

Str. Katai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.  
Schr. Alice Kimball, Elisen, from Kolea ports.

Gas. schr. Malolo, Gardner, from Hanalei.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, 33 days from Port Ludlow.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, 22 days from San Francisco; off port at 6:30 p. m.

Monday, March 10.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, 22 days from San Francisco.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, March 7.

Str. Helene, Nicholson, for Honolulu. Puoko, Mahukona and Hamakua ports; 5 p. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kihel, Makena, Kailua, Napoopoo and Hookena; 3 p. m.

Saturday, March 8.

Am. bk. Mauna Ala, W. Smith, for San Francisco.

Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Hamakua, with Japanese laborers.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kihel, Makena, Napoopoo and Hookena; 12 m.

Str. Helene, Nicholson, for Puoko, Honopuu, Mahukona and Hamakua; 12 m.

Monday, March 10.

Schr. Malolo, Gardner, for Hanalei and Kalihawai; 5 p. m.

Schr. Lady, Moki, for Koolau ports; 5 p. m.

S. S. Eureka, Weedon, for Anahola; 6:30 p. m.

## PORT OF HILO.

Charters for Hilo—Am. schr. Enterprise, San Francisco; Am. schr. O. M. Kellogg, Ballard; Am. schr. Offshore, Ballard; Am. schr. W. F. Wittmann, Port Townsend.

Vessels in Port—Am. schr. Chas. L. Woodbury, Harris; Am. schr. Concord, Sam Mana; Am. sp. Helen Brewer, Mahoney, Am. bk. St. Catherine, Saunders; Am. bk. Roderick Dhu, Johnson.

Arrived—Feb. 28—Am. sp. Helen Brewer, Mahoney; 23 hours from Honolulu.

Feb. 28—Am. schr. Concord, Sam Mana; general merchandise and lumber for Paiau; put in on account of heavy weather.

March 1—Am. schr. Chas. L. Woodbury, Harris, from Honolulu; general merchandise.

March 2—Am. bk. Roderick Dhu, Johnson; 24 days from San Francisco; general merchandise, consigned to Matson Navigation Company.

Passengers per Roderick Dhu—Mrs. E. M. Loebenstein, Mrs. R. T. Moses and child, S. J. Jenkins, R. N. Roach, Rev. C. E. Lealand, wife and two children; Miss Courtney, M. S. Mansfield, Capt. John Worth, A. G. Kulberg.

## BISHOP FOR TONGA.

A rumor has been going the rounds of the members of St. Andrew's cathedral during the past week that Bishop Willis would go to the Tonga or Friendly Islands in the South Pacific upon his retirement from the See of Honolulu, which takes place April 1. For some time rumor had it that he would go to England when his ecclesiastical and temporal affairs were closed up here, but he recently announced that he had not decided as to his new field of labor.

When questioned yesterday by a reporter as to whether he intended going to the Tonga group, Bishop Willis said tentatively:

"I cannot say now just what my plans are for the future. When the time comes I will announce them, but I do not care to divulge them at present." Further than this the bishop would not answer.

The bishop stated, however, that when he was commissioned as Bishop of Honolulu at London, he also received a commission to visit the Tonga group, the Fijis and Samoa. He was not appointed as bishop over these groups, as well as the Hawaiian Islands, the commission overtly granting him the privilege of making a pastoral visit to the people on the islands in time to time. Under this authority he visited Samoa twice, and the Fijis and the Tonga were each paid a visit.

The reason for this was that, perhaps about two hours ago, when Bishop subjects I can't think about the world, the question came up as to who would be the spiritual adviser whom they were to foreign lands. The question was decided by the Bishop of London, being given the spiritual authority over such subjects in whatever lands they might be. This in itself, all the lands of the Pacific. Under this arrangement the commission to Bishop Willis was given.

The Fijis are now British territory, so Samoa has been divided between the Americans and Germans. England thereby assuming a protectorate over Knapp, to see if there could be secured beneficial results. He said there would be further steps necessary to close the matter before the proper authorities.

The matter was carried and it was added a vote of thanks to Dr. Knapp for his interest in the work of the community. There was nothing new in the matter of an Indian and that committee continued on that it might be necessary to follow up the matter in any way the circumstances might require.

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## PLANS TO AID COFFEE.

## Merchants Will Be Active in Effort.

of the Association might be carried on. There was general rejoicing on board the transport Warren yesterday among the ship's and army officers and the crew. The cause of all this good feeling was the fact that the emergency room in the McIntyre block was considered. The Association gave the committee for the time for consideration of the matter and will take up the subject at the next meeting of the Association, the secretary being authorized to secure the Stock Exchange for the purpose of "standing her on her head."

The boys in blue and officers were glad enough when the chance presented itself to break their journey here, advertising of the Territory by means of a series of lectures, and referring to the success with lectures in States last year. On motion of Mr. and are now anxious to be on their way again to serve Uncle Sam in the far-off Philippines.

Chairman Wichman of this committee entered the room just before the vote was taken, and made a verbal report upon the schemes for advertising, which were referred at the last meeting. He reported as being opposed to the plan to send broadcast a folder similar to those which are distributed by railroads. He said he had not been impressed by the promoter of the plan, and that he had found that the man to whom he had been referred by the promoter, absolutely refused to have anything to do with the scheme, and said that he was unauthorizedly quoted.

Mr. Wichman said also that he thought the plan a good one, and that it should be followed by the Association with the change that there be in Captain Johnson, arrived from San Francisco yesterday after a trip of twenty-two days. She encountered terrible gales coming down and lost her topsail, foresail, mainsail, spanker and flying jib in the blow.

The four-masted schooner Rosamond, Chairman Lowrey, of the committee, who said the members had a most pleasing interview with Dr. S. A. Knapp, and that it had been hoped to have that gentleman present at the meeting. He then presented the following written report:

To the Merchants' Association of Honolulu:

Gentlemen:—Your committee appointed to confer with Dr. Knapp of the Bureau of Agriculture, Washington, on the subject of coffee, would report that an interview was held with the gentleman and it proved to be one of great interest to the members of the committee.

It was found that Dr. Knapp was intensely interested in the subject and was willing to give us the benefit of his knowledge and experience, and to give us his opinion upon what might and could be done to foster the trade. He referred to the desire to keep out of Congress at this session any modification of the general tariff laws and did not believe that the matter could be presented in any such way at this time as would result in a tariff being placed on coffee. If, however, anything was done he felt that the most which could be expected would be a duty of 3 cents per pound, and experience extending over a great many years had proved that tariff protection only to one-half the amount of the duty.

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It has been the custom in the United States Army in calling for tenders for certain articles to restrict the bids to those of American production. Dr. Knapp believed that upon proper representations being made to the Secretary of War he might name coffee, as one of the articles to be purchased in this way.

He stated that the cultivation of coffee had not had the study and attention which almost all other crops had had, and that upon his return to Washington he would urge the department to take up this matter and have a station for the special study of coffee taken up on these islands. If this is done, the circulars going forth as giving the results of work he would bring Hawaii to the front as one of the coffee growing countries.

It is his belief that the flavor of coffee can be greatly improved by scientific culture, and if the coffee growers here could have the benefit of the services of an expert in such matters that a name could soon be made for the product from here which would insure it a sale regardless of the tariff. In other words, that the American public was prepared at all times to pay a liberal price for an article which was "just right."

Stress was laid upon the matter of carefully grading the coffee according to flavor, and the necessity of roasting and packing it in such containers that purchasers would know it was the original article which they were getting, as well as keeping all of the profit here.

The matter of pruning the trees was referred to incidentally, and it was his idea that root pruning instead of so much top pruning, would have the same effect of keeping the fruit within reach, at the same time greatly improve it.

He very kindly offered to see the Secretary upon his return to Washington and to try and interest him in this subject to the extent of at once establishing such a station as has been indicated. Also to confer with any representatives of the coffee producers or traders with the idea of giving them any advice which he could, upon raising the coffee or marketing it.

It was the idea of the committee that such a station was to be established that arrangements might be made with Makaha Coffee Company by which they would set aside the land and trees needed for the experiments, thinking that such an arrangement might be mutually profitable in that the company would have the benefit at once of the experiments and the government be saved the cost and expense of commencing at the beginning.

We look the community fortunate in having had a visit from one so intelligent and active in furthering the agricultural interests of the States and territories, and we feel that much good will result to the Territory from action which will be taken as a result of the report which he will make.

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. LOWREY,  
W. F. DIXON,  
H. F. ISHENBERG.

Chairman Lowrey said when the report had been read that, perhaps it would be wise to continue the committee for the time to come on the work it had inaugurated. Following the suggestion of Dr. Knapp, to see if there could be secured

beneficial results. He said there would be further steps necessary to close the matter before the proper authorities.

The motion was carried and it was added a vote of thanks to Dr. Knapp for his interest in the work of the community. There was nothing new in the matter of an Indian and that committee continued on that it might be necessary to follow up the matter in any way the circumstances might require.

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